

JPRS 77623

19 March 1981

South and East Asia Report

No. 981



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 March 1981

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 981

CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

Jessore Border Guards Report 1980 Seizures (THE BANGLADESH TIMES, 26 Jan 81).....	1
Bangladesh-China Friendship Society Ends Parley (THE BANGLADESH TIMES, 26 Jan 81).....	3
Briefs	
Message to India	4
Message to New Zealand	4

INDONESIA

Ambassador Recommends Vigilance not Distrust of Japan (MERDEKA, 16 Jan 81).....	5
Freeport Indonesia Denies Parliament Member's Allegation (KOMPAS, 17 Jan 81).....	7
Small Investment Credit, Permanent Working Capital Credit Expands (KOMPAS, 13 Jan 81).....	9
Illegal Political Activities Discussed (KOMPAS, 4 Dec 80).....	11
Foreign Journalists Tour Refugee Camp (KOMPAS, 6 Dec 80).....	13
Indonesian Human Rights Delegate Refused Visa (KOMPAS, 12 Dec 80).....	15
New Map of Indonesian Energy Sources Unveiled (KOMPAS, 10 Dec 80).....	17

New Aircraft for Merpati Airlines (KOMPAS, 15 Dec 80).....	19
Bribery Case Involving Former Indonesian Trade Commissioner (KOMPAS, 9 Jan 81).....	21
Failure To Reach 1980-81 Transmigration Goals Feared (KOMPAS, 10 Dec 80).....	22
Aid Extended to Small Businesses (KOMPAS, 2 Dec 80).....	24
Labor Leader Comments on Wage Increase, Arbitration, Population (KOMPAS, 8 Jan 81).....	26
Preliminary 1980 Population Census Figures Reviewed (SINAR HARAPAN, 9 Jan 81).....	28
Family Planning Program, 1980 Census Figures (KOMPAS, 9 Jan 81).....	31
Railroad Cars Manufactured Locally (KOMPAS, 14 Jan 81).....	33
Foreign Aid for Coal Mining Sought (SINAR HARAPAN, 2 Jan 81).....	35
Solon Supports Indonesia's Stand on Increased Japanese Military Strength (MERDEKA, 10 Jan 81).....	37

KAMPUCHEA

PRK Defense Minister Praises Kampuchean-Vietnamese Alliance (Pen Sovan; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Dec 80).....	38
--	----

LAOS

Champassak Armed Forces Organization, Objectives Reported (SIANG PASASON, 20 Jan 81).....	45
Public Security Figure Complains of Market Conditions (VIENTIANE MAI, 19 Jan 81).....	47
Successful Tax Collections, Rice Sales Noted (SIANG PASASON, 19 Jan 81).....	49
Briefs	
Mining Corporation Statistics	50
Gnot Ou, Phong Saly Literacy	50

JESSORE BORDER GUARDS REPORT 1980 SEIZURES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Smuggled goods worth about Tk 1.45 crore was recovered by the Bangladesh Rifles men from the Jessore border during the year 1980. Last year BDR personnel apprehended 817 alleged smugglers and registered 1,249 cases against them.

It was gathered from a BDR source that smuggled goods worth Tk 1,44,62,795 were recovered from January 1, to December 31, 1980.

Incoming seized goods worth Tk 20,11,209.19 were recovered, while outgoing goods worth Tk 1,24,51,597 were recovered.

The noteworthy incoming goods were motor parts, cycle and rickshaw parts, cow, chemical ornaments, wrapper, bangles and saree while the outgoing items were gold, foreign old garments, two-in-one, empty gunny bags, ball-bearing, fish, cassette, calculator, brass, bell-metal and copper materials.

The biggest recovery was that of 450 tolas of gold worth about Taka 18 lakh from Navaran border checkpoint during the first week of December.

It may be mentioned here that the total seizure of goods on the border during 1979 was worth Tk 69,33,752 and 1,022 alleged smugglers were arrested 869 cases registered.

Flag meeting was held on February 12 last year at Benapole checkpoint between the Sector Commander of BSF, 24 Parganas (West Bengal) and the Commanding Officer of 21 Rifles Battalion, Jessore, to discuss the border problems but another flag meeting proposed by the Commanding Officer, Jessore on October 7 could not be held due to unavoidable circumstances.

Chaudanga

Our Chuadanga Correspondent adds: As many as 418 alleged smugglers were arrested and smuggled goods worth about Taka 18,94,843 seized from their possession by the members of Bangladesh Rifles from Kushtia border falling under 25 Wing BDR Headquarters at Chaudanga last year.

This was disclosed by the Commanding Officer of 25 Rifles Battalion, Chuadanga, while he was talking to the local journalists recently.

Smuggled goods worth Taka 15,02,782 were recovered while they were being brought into the country and goods worth Taka 3,92,061 were recovered while they were being taken out of the country.

During the period under review 400 cases were registered the Commanding Officer said, against the alleged offenders, the Commanding Officer said. [as published]

The Commanding Officer added that of the seized goods, the incoming items were buffaloes, printed sarees, thread, wrappers, cardamom, chemical, cumin seeds and chilly etc., while the outgoing goods were cassette, tape-recorder, foreign old cloth, jute hides and skins, fish and fertilizer etc.

The biggest recovery was made recently, when 108 Indian buffaloes and 2 cows worth Taka 3,50,000 were seized by the BDR personnel from near Chilmari Cattle Market.

Although there are restrictions on holding hats and bazar within 5 miles of the border nevertheless the local authority had arranged two cattle markets in the border belt violating the rules.

Feni

BSS from Feni reports: The BDR personnel seized smuggled goods worth Tk 10,35,068 in the different border areas of Feni subdivision from January 1 to December 31, 1980 and arrested 252 persons on charge of smuggling, according to an official source.

The value of incoming smuggled goods was Tk 9,42,565 and the outgoing ones was Tk 91,403.

The smuggled goods included medicine, fertilizer, diesel, kerosene oil, milk powder, dry fish, sarees and clothes.

The BDR in the same period registered 677 cases in the different thanas of the subdivision.

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ENDS PARLEY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Jan 81 p 3

[Text] Mirza Golam Hafiz, Speaker, Jatiya Sangsad and Mr Luth e Alam, have been re-elected President and Secretary General of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association for a term of two years at an annual general meeting on Wednesday. [as published]

Presided over by Mirza Golam Hafiz, the meeting in one of its resolutions urged the Government to immediately implement the air pact linking Dacca and China signed between the two countries. The meeting also urged the Government to lift the restriction imposed on all friendship associations to set up branches in the district.

The meeting elected the office-bearers along with 131 members of the executive council for a period of two years.

Earlier, addressing the meeting, Mirza Golam Hafiz called upon the members of the association to work unitedly for the promotion of friendship between the people of China and Bangladesh.

Mr Toaha, Kazi Zafar Ahmed Nurur Rahman, Mr Gias Kamal Chowdhury and Mr. Luthfe Alam also spoke on the occasion.

The Vice-Presidents included: Mr. Mohammed Toaha, Mr. Ali Ashraf, Mrs. Quamarun Nehar Laily, Kazi Zafar Ahmed Mr Enavelullah Khan Mr Kamrul Islam, Mr. Anwarul Amin, Mr. Shamsul Huda (Chittagong) and Mirza Ruhul Amin (Dinajpur).

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO INDIA--President Ziaur Rahman has expressed his confidence that friendly relations that so happily exist between Bangladesh and India will continue to be strengthened and further consolidated in the years to come, reports BSS. In a message to Indian President Neejam Sanjiva Reddy on the occasion of his country's Republic Day President Zia said 'As close neighbours; the relations between Bangladesh and India are marked by friendship; goodwill and increasing cooperation in all fields for the mutual benefit of our two peoples.' [as published] While extending 'our warmest greetings and felicitations' the Bangladesh leader wished President Reddy's long life, good health happiness and continued peace and prosperity of the 'friendly people' of India. [as published] [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

MESSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND--President Ziaur Rahman has sent the following message of greetings to the Governor General of Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen, on the occasion of the National Day of Australia: On the happy occasion of the National Day of Australia I, on behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh and on my own behalf, convey to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of Australia our sincere greetings and felicitations. May the cordial relations now existing between our two friendly countries continue to grow from strength to strength in the years ahead for the mutual benefit of our two commonwealth countries. Please accept, Excellency my best wishes for your health and happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly people of Australia. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

AMBASSADOR RECOMMENDS VIGILANCE NOT DISTRUST OF JAPAN

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 16 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Saydiman Says It Is Not Necessary To Distrust Japan but It Is Important To Be Vigilant"]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Sajidiman Surjohadiprojo, Indonesia's ambassador to Japan, state emphatically that to date he sees no indication that Japan will use its political power to play a dominant role in the military, economic, or cultural sectors.

"There is no reason to distrust Japan. It is important, however, to be vigilant!" he said while noting that it is not inappropriate in the national interest to be distrustful.

"It is appropriate to hold distrust 'in reserve' not only toward Japan but toward any overseas country."

This was pointed out by Sajidiman in a question and answer period following his speech on "Problems in Increasing Indonesian-Japanese Relations" given on Wednesday afternoon [15 January] in the auditorium of the new KNPI (Indonesian Youth National Committee) center building on Rasuna Said Street, Kuningan, South Jakarta.

Continuing, Sajidiman rejected the allegation that to date Japan has solely sought profit in its economic cooperation relations with Indonesia.

"This is normal in the business world," he said. "What trader doesn't look for profit?"

His views were summed up in his response to the question, "Is it true that Japan's interest in playing a broader role in various fields is aimed at domination leading to the possibility of a rising militarism?" Sajidiman answered, "To date, no."

He supported his reasoning by noting three negative indicators, namely, article No 8 of the Japanese Constitution, which states that "military buildup is prohibited except for 'self defense.'"

This, he said, is clearly demonstrated by the attitude of the young Japanese generation which is faced with military conscription.

The second indicator is based on a political attitude where "debate on its constitutionality is desired," and the third factor is financial whereby the Japanese people only want a 7.61 increase at most in the 1981 defense budget.

Such a relatively small financial outlay, Sajidiman said, makes it impossible for Japan to build up a large military strength.

The former LEMHANAS [National Defense Institute] governor concludes on this basis that it is inappropriate to suspect that Japan will regain its military superiority.

History shows, he said, that Japan initially isolated itself from the outside world, then was forced by the West to open its doors in 1853, and it ultimately was defeated in World War II.

Aware of all this, Japan is determined to rebuild by winning over the Western world in the economic and technological fields.

Sajidiman is convinced that Japan has surpassed the Western world in these fields, moreover, in certain fields in which the West had excelled.

In a meeting with a number of top Japanese leaders, Sajidiman said he had reminded Japan to maintain good relations with countries producing basic materials.

To that end Sajidiman appealed to Japan to open communications, tie in with the aspirations of the people of ASEAN, especially those of Indonesia, and also get to understand how they feel.

Sajidiman stated emphatically that the Indonesian people's mistrust of Japan derives from their historical experience with Japan which they still find hard to forget.

Following this train of thought in responding to questions, Sajidiman said he was convinced, on the other hand, that Japan "knows itself" well enough to be careful not to lose the goodwill of the Indonesian people.

6804

CSO: 4213

FREEPORT INDONESIA DENIES PARLIAMENT MEMBER'S ALLEGATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Freeport Indonesia Denies Statement of Deputy Chairman of Committee VI in Parliament"]

[Excerpts] The mining firm, Freeport Indonesia Inc, denied the statement of the deputy chairman of Committee VI of Parliament, Santoso Donoseputro, the process of Indonesianization of the labor force was not going smoothly in the company. Soekarno, the chief of the Community Relations Section of the firm, stated on Thursday [15 January] that the Indonesianization program at Freeport was going smoothly and quickly.

He recalled that, based on the contract with the Indonesian government, Freeport Indonesia, which will begin mining copper in Tembagapura, Irian Jaya, on 1 July 1981, is committed to carry out the Indonesianization of all jobs of every category up to the level of 75 percent. The category of all mining jobs above ground includes management, the technical staff, professionals, administration, skilled workers, and unskilled workers.

According to Soekarno, this objective is being carried out by means of education and training courses. By the end of December, 1980, Indonesianization had been achieved in management to the extent of 67.44 percent; professionals, 93.75 percent; technical staff, 82.86 percent; administration, 100 percent; skilled workers, 100 percent; and unskilled workers, 100 percent. "Clearly, with the exception of the management category, Freeport has far exceeded the limit which must be achieved, based on the contract of work with the Indonesian government. Meanwhile, in the management category, it is getting very close to the objective," he said.

He added that, for example, all positions in the mining category are open and that they are in the hands of Indonesians. The same is true of the living quarters area and the harbor. At the same time, in the mill, where the copper ore is processed, there is only one foreign worker, the manager. Meanwhile, the manager of operations, who is in charge of the entire mine, mill, and the drying works in the harbor, as well as maintenance, is an Indonesian, Dr Usman Pamuntjak.

The deputy chairman of Committee VI of Parliament, Santoso Donoseputro, in a statement which appeared in KOMPAS on 14 January, declared that the Freeport Indonesianization program was going well in the categories of unskilled workers, skilled workers, professionals, and administration. However he said that the Indonesianization of the technical staff and management at most was only around the 50 percent level.

According to the Community Relations Section of Freeport Indonesia, the process of Indonesianization has been quickly achieved because, apart from the diligence of the Indonesian workers themselves, Freeport has worked hard to transfer the technology which it owns.

Regarding the gold and silver content of the ore, which was also raised by Santoso, Soekarno said that, "as a person who is not a geologist, I should say that I have never heard from a geologist that the gold and silver content of the ore can be determined by looking at a geological map of a region."

He added that the gold, silver, and copper content of the ore can only be determined after there has been an "assay" of the ore. The manner of working the ore is a matter of scientific knowledge possessed by the scientific experts involved, and there is no secret about it. At Tembagapura this matter is seen to by Indonesian experts who are graduates of the Bandung Technological Institute, according to the Community Relations Section of Freeport.

Santoso Donoseputo, in his statement, expressed doubt regarding the Freeport report concerning the gold content figure obtained from the copper mine. He said that, by looking at a geological map, it was certain that the gold, silver, and other mineral content of the ore was higher than that reported by Freeport. He expressed concern that the effort made to lower the mineral content level by Freeport was for the purpose of manipulating the size of the profits.

Soekarno also denied Santoso's view that the government watched over the Freeport operations only from Jakarta. He said that there were several government offices, both from the central government as well as the regional government, which were continuously sending their officials to exercise supervision and perform research.

"Freeport has always welcomed with pleasure the visits of government officials, because in that way they can display the results of the progress made and their obedience of government regulations," Soekarno said.

However, regarding the question of labor relations, Freeport did not contradict the Santoso statement, which pointed to a number of strikes at Freeport regarding wages. Soekarno only stated that the idea of Pancasila labor relations is a new idea. It should not be surprising if its application at times does not go smoothly, especially since it is seen to be occurring in all sectors of industry.

He added that Freeport is always ready to provide information to a member of Parliament who needs clarification on some point. He added that Santoso himself, on 15 August 1980, met high officials of Freeport in New York and was given all the information which he needed.

5170
CSO: 4213

SMALL INVESTMENT CREDIT, PERMANENT WORKING CAPITAL CREDIT EXPANDS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "In Last Two Years KIK/KMKP Credits Increase 100 Percent"]

[Excerpts] The credit policies of the government banks to facilitate development have been in effect since the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan. Facilitating development in the credit field is evident in the increasing number of small businessmen making use of this assistance and the level of credit extended.

Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana made this statement in his speech on the occasion of the installation in office of two directors of the Bank of Indonesia on Monday [12 January] at the Ministry of Finance. The two directors of the bank are Dr Teuku Mohamad Zahirjah and Dr Marjanto Danoesapoetro, who replaced Marathon Wirjadhirdja and Soekmonono Martakusuma.

The minister of finance later said that since the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan and up to now credits for small businessmen had amounted to Rp 3.25 billion. Indeed, in the last two years the total of KIK/KMKP credits had increased by more than 100 percent, going up from Rp 300 billion to Rp 700 billion.

This increase was not only in terms of the level of credits but also in terms of the number of participants in the program. For the KIK and KMKP programs only the number of participants has reached one million, and for the KCK program (commercial credit) it has increased quickly and now has reached 8.5 million participants. This means that the programs which originally were out of reach have now been able to overcome the problem. The development has been so quick that for the KIK and KMKP programs only Rp 1.6 billion in credit is being extended daily, he said.

Meanwhile a private bank official handling KIK/KMKP loans told KOMPAS that the opening of credit possibilities, which should go to the economically disadvantaged, turn out to be going to the big businessmen. "However, credits like that are really of decreasing frequency now," he said.

The reason is that economically disadvantaged businessmen applying for KIK and KMKP credits are increasingly aware that the KIK/KMKP program is an opportunity given them by the government to develop their businesses. The banks handling KIK/KMKP loans are also increasingly aware that this is an opportunity to help economically disadvantaged businessmen. Furthermore, if it should later become known to the Bank of Indonesia and the Central Bank that credits which should go to the economically disadvantaged turn out to be going to the big business firms, then "life for the lending bank will become difficult."

In that way, he said, the main problem now is not the diversion of KIK/KORP loans to those who have no right to them but rather the question of facilitating the flow of credit, especially credit to areas outside of Java.

In his view KIK/KORP credits are still centralized in Java. About 70 to 80 percent of KIK/KORP credits are for economically disadvantaged businessmen in Java, while only 20 to 30 percent is going outside of Java.

There is no special regulation from the Central Bank or Bank of Indonesia on this matter, so that for a time the grant of KIK/KORP credits for Java will be stopped.

"It is not like in the industrial sector or in the case of a pharmacy that at some time there is an announcement shutting down the credits in one region so that they can be distributed in another region," he said.

The distribution of KIK/KORP credits is fully turned over to the implementing bank. The Central Bank and Bank of Indonesia have the task of approving plans for the distribution of KIK/KORP credits by the implementing bank. "In any case the credit risk remains with the implementing bank," he said.

Therefore, the decision as to whether or not an economically disadvantaged business firm is eligible to obtain a KIK/KORP credit is fully in the hands of the implementing bank. The implementing banks themselves more usually grant KIK/KORP credits to economically disadvantaged business firms in Java, because economic activity is more generally centralized in Java. "The implementing banks certainly consider that the granting of KIK/KORP loans in Java is more feasible," he added.

3170
CSO: 4213

ILLEGAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "BAKIN Chief Says Yesterday--Wait for an Explanation from the KOPKAMTIB Commander Tomorrow--Legal/Illegal Political Activities Are Customary in Every General Election"]

[Excerpts] The chief of BAKIN (National Intelligence Coordinating Agency), General Yoga Sugomo, declared that the incident that occurred in Central Java recently was clearly racially inspired. Responding to press queries in the DPR (Indonesian Parliament) in the course of a working meeting with Parliamentary Commission I (Defense/Security and Foreign Affairs), Yoga Sugomo was unwilling to provide further information in addition to that already given.

"I'm not qualified to say anything on the matter. We're waiting for an explanation from the KOPKAMTIB (Operational Command for the Restoration of Security and Order) commander tomorrow," he said.

In the exchange of views with Parliamentary Commission I, General Yoga Sugomo said that anywhere in the world, when there is a general election it is customary that there will be legal as well as illegal political activities. Official political activities are carried out by socio-political forces in the DPR and other legally sanctioned groups.

Illegal activities are conducted by other groups in an unofficial manner. "The peak of political activity this year has been the presentation of the Petition of 50. However, this manifestation of political activity until now has not been a threat to national stability," said the chief of BAKIN.

Yoga Sugomo explained that present activities do not yet endanger domestic stability because they are uncoordinated and are consequently unable to arouse negative excesses among the people. Of all political activities, those which appear most insidious are the discussion meetings of some ex-G30S/PKI (attempted coup of September 30, 1965/Indonesian Communist Party) members which took place for the first time in southern Sumatra. The first discussion was on the subject "What could be done if there were a revival of the PKI?" However, an "important figure" in these discussions is in Kalimantan, while the discussion group itself has disbanded.

In addition, other instances of extremist activity have occurred in several areas of Java. For example, in West Java there has been the NII (Islamic State of Indonesia), while in Central Java political extremism is still at a very low level.

"Because of this," added Yoga Sugono, "the security forces launched Operation 'Bapudjagat' (Wide Sweep) which resulted in the neutralization of several important figures. The armed robberies of a while ago actually had a direct relationship with the accumulation of funds by the political extremists. However, they have all been apprehended."

9464

CSO: 4213

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS TOUR REFUGEE CAMP

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Dec 80 p 12

[Article: "Foreign Journalists Tour Galang Island"]

[Excerpts] A number of foreign journalists on Wednesday observed the situation of the Vietnamese refugees on Galang Island at first hand. They had just returned from a seminar on SE Asian journalism in Kuala Lumpur. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees gave them the opportunity to get a more concrete picture of the Vietnamese refugee situation.

The group arrived at Galang Island by motorized vessel from Singapore. The official in charge of foreign relations security, Drs Suroso, along with other officials received the group.

The visit lasted over five hours and afforded a chance to observe the situation of the Vietnamese refugees and their living conditions. The journalists formed the impression that the refugees were receiving a "good" level of support.

There were even some correspondents who thought the people were "not treated as refugees" because their standard of living appeared to be more than adequate. "It's as if they were living in a hotel," said one journalist. The correspondents fired some rather sharp questions at the officials, especially concerning aid from various donor countries.

Several foreign journalists centered their attention to the use of allocated funds for the refugees.

Suroso presented a detailed explanation concerning the island which has served as a reception center for the refugees. At present, 6638 people are still living on Galang. They are the remains of those who completed their processing and departed for the third countries where they wished to settle. During 1979, some 18,199 refugees were processed and departed, while in 1980, the total reached 35,703.

Of the three countries prepared to receive them, the United States accepted the largest number. In January of this year, 2821 people went there; in February, 3101; in March, 3020; in April, 3025; in May, 2328; in June, 1627; in July, 1492; in August, 1610; in September, 1052; in October, 1408; and in November, 1549.

It is hoped that when the new buildings are completed, Galang Island will be able to accommodate Indochinese refugees coming from other ASEAN countries. In this way, all Vietnamese refugees will be gathered in a central location and can be quickly processed.

In the near future, Vietnamese refugees totalling an estimated 10,000 people who came initially to other ASEAN nations as countries of first asylum, will be transferred to Galang Island. On last Tuesday afternoon, 2800 new refugees arrived at the island.

9464

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

INDONESIAN HUMAN RIGHTS DELEGATE REFUSED VISA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Consequences of Visa Refusal by Dutch Embassy--Princen's Seat at Conference Left Empty"]

[Text] The deputy director of the Legal Aid Society, T. Mulya Lubis SH, presently in the Netherlands, sent back word to KOMPAS on Thursday concerning the visa refusal to Indonesian delegate H.J. Princen by the Dutch Embassy in Jakarta.

The matter, said Mulya Lubis, has become the subject of heated discussion by the attendees at the conference which is taking place at Noordwijkerhout. The local Dutch press is giving the story a lot of media exposure he added.

H.J. Princen is chairman of the Indonesian Human Rights Society. Along with Mulya Lubis and others, he intended to attend the Human Rights conference taking place from this Monday to Friday. However, he was unsuccessful in obtaining a visa from the Dutch Embassy in Jakarta.

Princen, whose daily occupation is that of attorney, was initially a Dutch citizen but subsequently became a naturalized Indonesian citizen. He lives in the area of East Jakarta with his Central Javanese wife and their children.

Mulya Lubis said certain circles in the Netherlands evidently could not accept the presence of Princen at the conference. His private history has already been widely disseminated: among other things, how he deserted from the Dutch Armed Forces and joined the Indonesian side. This matter has been considered treason among some circles in the Netherlands.

However, said Mulya Lubis, according to some legal experts, this act of treason can no longer be considered a problem since it occurred 25 years ago. Princen deserted around 1947.

A delegation from the Human Rights conference called on the Dutch Parliament to complain about the Princen affair last Wednesday. On Monday, the delegation submitted a request to Dutch Foreign Minister C.A. van der Klaauw for measures to be taken quickly to permit the attendance of Princen at the conference.

Klaauw, who was to make a welcoming speech at the conference, later refused to attend in reaction to the pressure exerted by the delegates over the Princen matter.

The conference attendees, who were dissatisfied over the incident to begin with, registered their annoyance at the reaction by the Dutch Government. They rose spiritedly to their feet in the conference hall proclaiming once again the articles of human rights and voicing their support for its ideals.

Princen, who remains in Jakarta, was welcomed "in absentia" by the delegates. T. Mulya Lubis described the touching atmosphere in the conference where the delegates applauded while looking at Princen's chair which had been left empty.

"As an Indonesian, I also feel offended at the denial of a visa to Princen," said Mulya Lubis who yesterday spoke with KOMPAS from the conference site. "Now the conference is in the midst of drafting a resolution to be presented to the Dutch Government," he said.

9464

CSO: 4213

NEW MAP OF INDONESIAN ENERGY SOURCES UNVEILED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Dec 80, pp 1, 12

[Article: "New Map of Energy Resources--An Expression of the Wealth of Indonesian Energy Sources--Includes Some Not Previously Known"]

[Excerpts] A new map has appeared showing energy sources on both the islands and in the territorial waters of Indonesia. It was displayed to the public in the conference hall at the Bulaksumur campus of Gadjah Mada University (UGM). Examination of a copy of the map indicates that energy sources are located extensively throughout the territory of Indonesia. It is not only deposits of natural gas and petroleum that are indicated, but also other sources of energy such as hydrocarbons, uranium, thorium and other minerals whose location has been ignored until the present time. The map, which was exhibited at the opening of the ninth professional conference of the Indonesian Geological Association (IAGI), according to R.P. Koesoemadinata of the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) represents the work of hundreds of Indonesian geologists who for years climbed up and down mountains, crossed jungles and sailed over territorial waters in pursuit of their exploratory efforts.

Except for gas and petroleum resources whose extensive locations have long been known, there is evidence that sources of hydrocarbon are also spread out over a very wide area. On the new map, hydrocarbon deposits are shown to be extensive in the regions of Banda (Moluccas), Waropen (Irian Jaya) and the Sahul Shelf.

Geothermal energy sources appear to be spread over an area extending 7000 kilometers in length and 50 to 200 kilometers in width, beginning at the northern end of Sumatra and ending in a fault on the western side of Halmahera. The geothermal belt is marked by the presence of volcanoes that have been active for the last 5 million years. Some among them remain active to the present day.

A survey of the regions exhibiting symptoms of geothermal activity indicates that in Indonesia there are over 200 regional pockets of such activity, each of which possesses the energy equivalent of over 10,000 MW (megawatts).

The new energy map indicates that in Indonesia there are geological deposits that hint at the possible presence of radioactive substances, especially uranium and thorium. Regions that are thought to have good potential in this respect are

Sibolga, Sawahlunto, Muara Bungo, Lampung Tengah, Bangka, Billiton, Singkep, Tukul, Mahakam, Hulu, Maros, Gowa, etc.

No estimate has yet been made of the potential for hydropower which is expected to be quite substantial.

Indonesia has a total land area of 1,904,000 square kilometers of which about 45 percent is estimated to lie at elevations of 1000 meters or more above sea level. In view of the fact that average annual rainfall amounts to 2,500 millimeters, it is believed that there is a high potential for hydropower. In round figures, this potential is estimated to amount to 31,000 MW, divided regionally as follows: Sumatra 6750 MW, Java 2,500 MW, Kalimantan 7,000 MW, Sulawesi 5,600 MW, Irian Java 9,000 MW and Nusa Tenggara only 150 MW.

Areas drained by rivers with strong currents number 737. Of this total, areas whose potential for the development of hydropower has already been estimated, number 100 (13 percent). The remainder which has not yet been surveyed, numbers 637 (87 percent) areas.

Koesoemadinata said that the country of the world that is exhausting its energy resources the fastest is the United States. In 1978 alone, per capital energy consumption in that country amounted to 12,000 kilograms of coal. The United States in this respect was followed by Europe where per capita energy consumption amounted to the equivalent of 8,000 kilograms of coal.

Indonesia itself, said Koesoemadinata, was the most thrifty nation of all in the utilization of energy. In our country, the per capita energy consumption amounted to only the equivalent of 200 kilograms of coal annually. In Malaysia, it was 600 kilograms, while in Singapore which has absolutely no energy reserves, it was the equivalent of 1,200 kilograms of coal.

9464

CSO: 4213

NEW AIRCRAFT FOR MERPATI AIRLINES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Dec 80 p 12

[Article: "Merpati Director General R.A.J. Lumenta--Merpati Nusantara Airlines Will Purchase 22 Aircraft Starting at the Beginning of 1981"]

[Excerpts] Merpati Nusantara Airlines (MNA), starting at the beginning of 1981, will add 22 aircraft to strengthen its air fleet throughout the Indonesian archipelago. The aircraft will be purchased from the United Kingdom. Ten of them will be Fokker-27s and the remaining 12 will be "Cassas." This was the statement made by MNA Director General R.A.J. Lumenta to the press in Manado when he visited northern Sulawesi last Thursday and Friday.

Lumenta added that the purchase of the ten F-27s was one of the advantages which accrued as a result of the prohibition on the export of ready-made clothes from Indonesia to the United Kingdom in what became known as the "textile case" a while ago. Because of this prohibition, the government subsequently granted a license to MNA to buy two HS-748 aircraft at a price of US \$18 million.

However, keeping in mind future use and productivity, Merpati subsequently was able to engineer a change to purchase the F-27s instead.

According to Lumenta, when this change was brought about, the US \$18 million for the purchase of the two HS-748s aircraft was split equally into two identical sums. Half the total, that is, US \$9 million was used to purchase 4 F-27s second hand, while the other US \$9 million was used as a cash advance on the purchase of other brand new F-27s. The price of the six new F-27s amounts to a total of US \$42 million. The sum of money for the aircraft purchase is being provided by a bank loan which will be repaid in installments from the income earned by the aircraft later.

The purchase of the 12 Cassa aircraft will be carried out incrementally beginning in January. These newly acquired aircraft will augment the six of the same kind that are already in the inventory and that are presently being utilized.

Responding to questions, Lumenta said that if 1979 was a year of consolidation and preparation for MNA, then 1980 was the year for the initiation of operational activities. This phase is already underway and some progress has been evident. Proof to this effect was demonstrated in November 1980 when MNA realized a profit of no less than a billion rupiah, declared Lumenta spiritedly.

The director general of MNA went on the express his determination to expand Merpati activities in the eastern half of Indonesia. He added that Eastern Indonesia badly needed air transportation. "It still lags behind the western half of Indonesia," he said.

To expand its operations in Eastern Indonesia, Merpati will construct two hangars, one in Ujungpandang (Makassar) and one in Manado for the maintenance and overhaul of aircraft.

9464

CRO: 4213

BRIBERY CASE INVOLVING FORMER INDONESIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Former Indonesian Trade Commissioner in Canada Sentenced; Admits Having Bribed Indonesian Officials to Obtain Contract"]

[Excerpts] The former Indonesian trade commissioner in Canada, Charles Moseley (a Canadian citizen) on Wednesday [7 January] was sentenced to 6 months in jail and fined Canadian \$10,000. He pleaded guilty to having plotted to divert CIDA (Canadian International Development Authority) funds in order to pay bribes of Canadian \$165,000 or Rp 86 million to several Indonesian officials.

The bribery of the Indonesian officials took place in 1976 so that a Canadian firm might obtain a contract worth \$4.2 million for a project financed by CIDA funds in Indonesia. According to Moseley, the money for the bribe was taken from funds obtained by the firm from CIDA.

The Canadian firm involved in the bribery scandal will also be tried. Four of its executives have been charged with diverting CIDA funds amounting to Canadian \$165,000, as well as with falsifying documents.

Moseley is the director of South East Asia Transport Inc., a maritime brokerage firm in Canada. When the bribery incident took place, he was living in Montreal and was also acting as Indonesian trade commissioner. He stated that the bribe was paid to an official of the Indonesian Ministry of Education from the purchasing and supplies section, name was ROJSK [sic; only initials given].

Moseley, who wanted to get the contract, stated that the above-mentioned Indonesian official demanded a "commission" of Canadian \$165,000 for himself and a few of his associates, before awarding the contract worth millions of dollars to the Canadian firm intended.

According to Moseley, originally he approached a Canadian firm in Montreal for the purpose intended, along with a proposal to pay the bribe. However, the firm refused. Later, he received a better reaction from another firm which he contacted.

Meanwhile, the inspectorate of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Jakarta, questioned by KOMPAS about the case of bribery, on Thursday [8 January] stated that he knew nothing about the name of the Indonesian official named by Moseley. Indeed, he said that he had not yet heard of a case involving an official of the Ministry of Education and Culture who took a bribe in order to award the contract to the Canadian firm. However, Inspector General Dr P Soediyana promised to look into the report from Canada and to investigate the case in Jakarta.

5170

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

FAILURE TO REACH 1980-81 TRANSMIGRATION GOALS FEARED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Dec 80 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Martono Fears Transmigration Goals for 1980-81 Will Not Be Reached"]

[Excerpts] By the end of fiscal year 1980/81, it is feared that there will be a substantial shortfall in the realization of transmigration goals that had been previously decided upon. In November, the number of transmigrants moved to new locations amounted to 5000 heads of families, while in December it is estimated that about the same number will be transferred.

The junior minister for Transportation, Martono, made the above statement last Tuesday as he completed his report on the transmigration program to President Suharto at the Bina Graha executive office.

According to Martono, during the present rainy season, many of the bridges and roads at transmigration sites have been washed out. If the damages cannot be repaired in the short term, the result will be a slowdown in the movement of transmigrants from Java.

The transmigration goal for 1980-81 is 75,000 heads of families, plus the carryover of 79,207 heads of families from previous years. The movement of this total number should have been accomplished by the end of 1980. However, until the end of October 1980, the total transferred amounted to 57,742 heads of families. Junior Minister Martono acknowledged that the transmigration target of 500,000 heads of families set forth under the Third Development Plan would not be reached within the allotted time.

The junior minister reported to President Suharto on the results of his trip to Brazil to make a comparative study of the transmigration program (movement of population) in that country.

He related that the agency charged with transmigration in Brazil consists of a special institute called "Incra" headed by a "president." This institute is a completely autonomous body under the department of agriculture which is responsible directly to its own minister. In comparison to Brazil, the responsible agency in Indonesia is located at the directorate general level. The difference between Brazil and Indonesia is that in Brazil, Incra has full authority to meet all needs associated with the movement of transmigrants.

When queried if he had suggested that transmigration in Indonesia be placed under an autonomous body, Martono replied, "We'll have to go slow on that one."

"It all depends on the decision-makers because I'm just at the implementing level," said Martono. However, he did not deny that the report on his trip to Brazil expressed a hope that the Indonesian agency concerned with transmigration could become an autonomous body. "It's a hope that I have," said Martono. "What is appropriate, we adopt; what is inappropriate, we leave aside."

9464

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

AID EXTENDED TO SMALL BUSINESSES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Article: "For KIK and KMKP Programs--1.3 Billion Rupiah Daily from Government Banks]

[Excerpta] Each day no less than 1.3 billion rupiah in credits from government banks is extended to small businesses, or those with weak credit ratings, under the KIK (Small Investment Credit) and KMKP (Permanent Working Investment Credit) programs. Until September 1980, credit extended under the KIK and KMKP programs amounted to 760 billion rupiah with 950,000 recipients.

This was the declaration of the credit director of the Bank Indonesia, Drs Kamardi Arief, to the small media as he opened a banking seminar last Monday at the Bank Indonesia.

Kamardi Arief added that credit policy at the present time emphasized support for small business enterprises or those with a weak credit rating. Additional efforts were also made to give impetus to the production and distribution of basic commodities, domestic products, export goods and export policies themselves.

Credit for small businesses is not limited to the KIK and KMKP exclusively, but is also extended under the provisions of other programs. Among them, the mini-credit plan has reached 454,000 recipients although the total funds extended only amount to 25 billion rupiah. Bimas (government-controlled rice purchasing and distribution program) credit has reached 24,000 recipients. At present, there is also a new credit plan under Presidential Instruction 14A which so far has extended 99.6 billion rupiah to 7300 recipients.

In the meantime, the head of the small credit desk at the Bank Indonesia, Drs Sartono, stated that the criteria by which small businessmen are defined, are relative and subjective. These criteria differ from country to country and change from time to time according to the situation. For example, the criteria for 1975 were different from those of 1980.

However, according to criteria from the Bank Indonesia, small businesses are defined as those involved in the sale of goods and services, and in fields other than industry and construction, whose assets are under 40 million rupiah. For the industrial and construction sectors, small businesses are those whose net worth is

under 100 million rupiah. Calculation of assets or net worth in these instances does not take into account dwellings or the lots on which they stand.

In a working paper distributed to the seminar participants, Sartono Kadri declared, among other things, that helping small businesses is not only a matter of extending them more credit. It also includes making suggestions, giving continuous guidance, paying attention to collateral, determining the nature of the enterprise, searching for raw materials and watching out for marketing problems, etc.

9464

CSO: 4213

LABOR LEADER COMMENTS ON WAGE INCREASE, ARBITRATION, POPULATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "DPP FBSI General Chairman Says Private Companies Propose 20 to 40 Percent Pay Raises"]

[Excerpts] Private business would like to grant an immediate pay raise to its employees in order to increase their purchasing power and also to make their salaries and wages "equal" to those of civil servants, ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] personnel, and retirees after the pay raise granted them, effective 1 January 1981. The proposed standard pay increase for workers in private industry would range between 20 and 40 percent of their current salary or wages.

This was confirmed by Agus Sudono, the general chairman of the DPP FBSI [All-Indonesia Labor Federation Central Executive Committee] on Wednesday [7 January].

The 20 to 40 percent pay increase for workers in private industry, according to Agus Sudono, is a standard for the proposed raise. The pay raise, however, must be negotiated between the workers and labor unions and the private businessmen concerned.

The FBSI general chairman warmly welcomed the head of state's presentation of the 1981-82 draft budget on Monday [5 January] because it presented in a positive fashion new aspects that encourage optimism in continuing and increasing future development.

For example, for 1981-82 the government is setting aside a budget of 950 billion rupiah for the purchase of domestically produced goods. With strict supervision the purchase of such goods will directly assist in the development of domestic industry as well as expand job opportunities.

President Suharto also stated that in 1981-82 about 3,000 SBLP (industry labor unions) will be added to those in existence, and cooperation agreements (PKB/CLA) will be promoted in private industry. Further, the budget of the NAKERTRANS [manpower, transportation, and cooperatives] Department will be increased over that for last year.

The FBSI general chairman expects that the budget, authority, and legal status of the P4D and P4P institutions (central and regional level Labor Dispute Arbitration Committees) will be increased. "To date these institutions have been agencies for doling out illusory labor justice because their decisions are not legally binding until a judicial decree is handed down by the court of first instance. As a result, labor always lost even though the P4D and P4P had won a settlement of the disputes in negotiations with the businessmen."

The FBSI leader "was surprised" to read in the report on the 1980 population census that Indonesia's current population totals more than 147 million, an average rate of increase of 2.34 percent per year. This figure, Agus Sudono said, should be a "reminder" to the government and should support it toward making more serious efforts to create and increase job opportunities.

Sudono proposed that the government, as of now, make a mature plan to organize Indonesia's superfluous manpower. Clearly the government must, as rapidly as possible, improve the skills and expertise of the present and upcoming workers in order that they may become part of a skilled and expert manpower pool which can be "exported" to other countries as needed.

The FBSI general chairman also welcomed the government's policy which prohibits all forms of gambling, effective the beginning of April. His side hopes the NAKERTRANS Department, as of now, will be prepared to assist and reassign those functionaries who to date have subsisted from gambling house earnings because under this ban these employees will receive a PHK (severance notice) from the companies concerned.

A great many Indonesians are employed by gambling compaines. There are about 3,000 workers so employed in Jakarta alone, Agus Sudono said.

6804

CSO: 4213

PRELIMINARY 1980 POPULATION CENSUS FIGURES REVIEWED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Preliminary Figures for the 1980 Census Show 1971-80 Population Growth Was Higher Than That for 1961-70"]

[Excerpts] On Thursday [8 January] M. Abdulmajid, chief of the Central Statistics Bureau, noted that preliminary figures for the 1980 population census showed that Indonesia's population growth for the 1971-80 period was higher than that of the 1961-70 period.

During the 1971-80 period population grew by 28.2 million or an average annual increase of 3.1 million persons or 2.34 percent. Population added during the 1961-70 period was 22.1 million persons, growing from 97.1 million in 1961 to 119.2 million persons in 1971, an average annual increase of 2.2 million or 2.08 percent.

The preliminary figure for total population of 147,383,075 persons, as recorded in the 1980 census, consists of 73,230,745 males and 74,152,330 females. Population for the East Timor Province, totaling 552,954 persons, is included in the total figure.

Two factors have an affect on the national population growth: the birth rate and the mortality rate. There are several ways of calculating the birth rate. One way is to determine the number of births per 1,000 females in the reproductive years (15 to 49 years of age). This is usually called the total fertility rate. Another way is to calculate the number of births per 1,000 population per year. This is called the crude birth rate.

The crude birth rate will be used since it is more readily understood. The crude birth rate, calculated from the 1971 population census, is an average annual rate of 39.09 births per 1,000 population for each of the years during the 1961-71 [as published] period, while it is 35.9 for the 1971-78 period, based on the 1979 SUSENAS [National Socioeconomic Survey] figures. This means that on a national scale there has been a drop of 8.16 percent in the birth rate. The drop in the birth rate for Java was greater, 15.53 percent. Moreover several provinces experienced a greater drop in the birth rate. For East Java it dropped 24.8 percent and for Yogyakarta, 20.78 percent.

Using figures from the 1971 census and the 1979 SUSENAS, the average annual mortality rate was 18.7 deaths per 1,000 population for the period 1961-71 and for the 1971-78 period, it was 12.48. On a national scale the mortality rate dropped by 33.26 percent.

Some understanding of the national population growth rate of 2.34 percent can be obtained by looking at the difference between the birth and mortality rates for the 1971-78 period.

Final, in-depth research can only be done after detailed figures are prepared for the 1980 population census. This is expected to be completed by mid-1981.

Preliminary figures for total population, broken down by provinces and archipelagoes, show that the population of Java Island is 91.3 million or 61.9 percent of the total Indonesian population. This means that for the 9 years since the 1971 census, the population of this island grew by 15.2 million persons or an average of 1.7 persons were added to the population each year. Population density on Java rose from 565 persons per square kilometer in 1971 to 678 persons per square kilometer or an increase of 20 percent. Population density for the island of Sumatra rose from 38 persons per square kilometer in 1971 to 51 persons per square kilometer or an increase of 34 percent.

The island of Kalimantan, with a population density of 9 persons per square kilometer in 1971, had a density of 12 persons per square kilometer in 1980 while the population density of Sulawesi rose from 37 to 45 persons per square kilometer during the same period. If we look at the proportion of the total population residing on these islands it is apparent that Java Island whose territory covers only 6.6 percent of the entire Indonesian land area, still contains 62 percent of the total Indonesian population. This differs little from the 1971 proportion of 64 percent. The proportions for other islands show slight percentage rises as for Sumatra where the proportion of the total population rose from 17.5 percent to 19 percent, and for Kalimantan, where it rose from 4.3 percent to 4.6 percent.

Sulawesi shows a slight drop, from 7.2 percent to 7 percent. The population of Java Island grew at an average annual rate of 2.04 percent during the 1971-80 period.

Among the five provinces in Java, the average annual population growth rate of three--Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and East Java--was lower than that for the whole of Java. Yogyakarta showed the lowest growth rate of 1.09 percent followed by East Java with 1.5 percent and Central Java with 1.66 percent. West Java, on the other hand, had an average annual growth rate of 2.7 percent.

According to the 1979 National Socioeconomic Survey figures, West Java Province had a natural growth rate (the difference between the birth and the mortality rates) higher than that of the other provinces in Java (except Jakarta). Compared with figures in the 1971 population census, the birth rate of all of Java dropped by 15.5 percent and that for West Java dropped by 11.3 percent which is lower than the drop in the birth rates for Central Java (11.6 percent), Yogyakarta (20.8 percent), and East Java (24.8 percent).

A factor other than the natural growth rate also influences the growth of West Java's population and that is migration from the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. The average rate of population growth for Jakarta between 1971 and 1980 was 4 percent. This is lower than the Jakarta growth rate for the 1961-71 period of 4.4 percent. Migration was also responsible for the higher rate of growth for Bogor (4.6 percent), Bekasi (4.04 percent), and Tangerang (3.6 percent) Regencies.

Outside Java the population increase was greater between 1971 and 1980 than it was between 1961 and 1971, among other reasons, due to migration from Java and a higher natural growth rate. Lampung Province had the highest growth rate, averaging 5.82 percent per year, followed by East Kalimantan, with 5.8 percent. Bengkulu with 4.4 percent, Jambi with 4.06 percent, and Central Sulawesi with 3.9 percent. Provinces outside Java with a low growth rate include Bali, with an average growth rate of 1.71 percent, South Sulawesi with 1.73 percent, and East Nusatenggara with 1.91 percent.

6804

CSO: 4213

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM, 1980 CENSUS FIGURES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Population Expert Dr Suharso: Annual Growth Rate of 2.34 Percent Indeed 'Makes Your Eyes Blink'"]

[Excerpts] The results of the 1980 population census, made public by President Soeharto on 6 January, which showed that the population of Indonesia totaled 147,383,075 with a growth rate of 2.34 percent per year, really makes your eyes blink. Not because of the large total population but rather the rate of growth of 2.34 percent makes your eyes blink. This means that the rate of population growth between 1971-1980 was greater than the rate of population growth between 1961-1971, that is, 2.08 percent. Most of us hoped for the reverse of that, that is, a decline in the rate of population growth.

This was stated by Dr Suharso, chief of the Population Research Center and director of LEKNAS/KIPI, in answering questions from KOMPAS on Thursday [8 January].

He said that in view of the size of the population growth figure, most of us will turn to the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordination Body] and ask, "so what happened to the family planning effort?"

"For myself, I am in no hurry to blame this on the BKKBN. There are very many factors which influence the development of differences in the population growth rate figure. Among them are three factors which should be considered in looking at the increase in the population growth rate figure," he said.

Three Factors

According to Dr Suharso, the first factor is that the "coverage" or the matters handled by the population census of 1980, as well as the manner in which it was carried out, were far better than in the population census of 1971 or even 1961. There is a very large possibility that in the population censuses of 1961 and 1971 there were many people in Indonesia who were not reached or were not counted.

The second factor, according to this population expert, is that the increase in population each year in fact depends on changes in the fertility dynamics and mortality of the population. The second factor always contains a question for Indonesia. If indeed the fertility level, often said to be about 35-37 per thousand inhabitants per year, is considered, it is more of a consensus figure than a fact.

He said that the third factor was the success of family planning and the success of the public health program. "It is indeed true that there is a possibility that the family planning program has succeeded in lowering the fertility level, but success in the field of public health has brought the mortality rate down even faster," he said. Thus, the increase experienced could happen because of the difference between total births minus total deaths per thousand population per year still being great.

What is clear is that an expansion in the family planning program must be handled more seriously. "If not, I doubt whether we can lower the population growth rate from 2.34 percent in 1980 to 1.20 or 1.30 percent by the year 2000 which, note well, is 20 years ahead."

If the family planning program has the purpose of reducing the "Crude Birth Rate" by 50 percent, I believe that this certainly can be achieved. However, if the family planning program intends to reduce the growth rate by 50 percent, or bring the rate of 2.34 percent down to 1.20 percent, I only can pray that it will be successful," Dr Suharso said.

The Family Planning Question

In his view, what still invites a question mark regarding the success of the family planning program up to now is the matter of the motivation of the acceptors. Because even though 50 percent of the couples of fertile age have become acceptors, this does not mean that fertility will decline by itself to the extent of 50 percent.

For that reason, he says, there needs to be established a program to learn the motivations of the acceptors, in the sense of learning whether the acceptors are really carrying out the family planning program in their daily lives and not merely in the interest of statistics that they have become acceptors.

5170

CSO: 4213

RAILROAD CARS MANUFACTURED LOCALLY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "For the First Time in Indonesia: 20 Railroad Passenger Cars Manufactured"]

[Excerpts] The railroad shops [Balai Yasa/PJKA] in Madiun, East Java, at present are working on 20 new passenger cars, each with a capacity of 88 passengers. It is hoped that at the end of next June the new cars, which are equipped with air brakes, will be completed and ready for service. The manufacturing of the cars is being undertaken with financing from the Five-Year Development Plan budget, amounting to Rp 280 million.

The chief of the railroad shops in Madiun, R Achmad Durijat, stated that the manufacture of the passenger cars was planned and is being carried out by local technicians and using Indonesian materials, with the exception of a few components, which still must be imported, because they cannot yet be made domestically.

He said that the manufacture of the passenger cars represents a "new era" for the Madiun railroad shops in the railroad history of Indonesia, which up to now has depended on foreign sources for equipment, both for freight cars as well as passenger transportation.

He added that last year the railroad shops manufactured five freight cars which were planned in accordance with the needs and conditions of Indonesia. Two of them are enclosed cars for the transportation of cement, and three of them are open cars for the transportation of sand and wood. The five new cars equipped with air pressure brakes were tested and declared to have met international standards.

Opened on 24 May 1884, the Madiun railroad shops, in accordance with the needs of the time, originally emphasized rehabilitation of passenger cars and the manufacture of spare parts for steam locomotives and passenger cars. In 1977, it began to prepare for the manufacture of passenger cars beside its basic task of performing inspections and maintenance of steam locomotives, as far as this was still needed. The Madiun railroad shops are located on a piece of land 95,000 square meters in area, with the buildings occupying 38,198 square meters. It is provided with 589 units of a variety of machinery, including 75 cranes with a capacity of 2 to 15 tons, four scales [jembatan timbang], four casting furnaces, a rotary drill press [kopula/rotari], and a furnace for casting bronze. The number of workers totals 644, consisting of 12 staff, 95 administrative and planning personnel, and 537 permanent monthly-paid workers. Since the beginning of the 1970's the railroad shops

have undertaken periodic inspection and repair of steam locomotives no less than 475 times. This means that each year about 50 steam locomotives which have completed their service period of 3 years must be rehabilitated. In view of the present plan to phase out steam locomotives, beginning in budget year 1977/1978 the railroad shops began planning the manufacture of freight and passenger cars. In addition, the shops continued to manufacture parts for passenger cars for the railroad system in Java, as well as maintaining the passenger cars.

Answering a question, the director of the railroad shops stated that, from the point of view of quality the cars made by the technicians of the railroad shops were as good as foreign imports. "Beside that, the cost was less," said Achmad Durijat. As an example he said that freight cars for transportation of cement had an import price of at least Rp 15 million. Meanwhile, the cars of this type manufactured by the railroad shops cost less than Rp 14 million. "No less important is providing work, which is no small amount," Achmad Durijat added.

Regarding the possibility that the railroad shops would be turned over to the Railroad Industry (INKA), R Achmad Durijat declared that this was being done. He said that after the 20 passenger cars were completed, in the next stage 100 cars would be manufactured of the same type, which would be operated on several railroad lines in Java and Sumatra.

5170

CSO: 4213

FOREIGN AID FOR COAL MINING SOUGHT

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Jan 81 p 11

[Article: "Coal Potential in KALBAR and KAISEL To Be Developed Jointly with Foreign Companies"]

[Text] Plans are being made for developing the coal potential of West and South Kalimantan through cooperation between PN Batubara and foreign companies that would extract coal in these regions.

A. Sazili, PN Batubara spokesman, announced on Wednesday [31 December] in Jakarta that his firm was in the midst of investigating and holding discussions leading to the entering into an agreement similar to the production contracts concluded with a number of foreign companies including Riotinto, Arco, Utah, Agip, Sumitomo, and Nissho Iwai.

"We have already distributed tenders for a feasibility study. If the study proves positive, the company awarded the contract will handle everything from exploration to production to delivery of coal to the consumer," he added. Kalimantan coal production will be used to meet domestic requirements which are expected to increase beginning in the mid-1980s.

Sazili said steam-powered electric power plants (PLTU) that will use coal include the Tuban PLTU in East Java which is expected to be in operation by 1986-87 (with a capacity of 2 x 375 MW) and will require 2.5 million tons of coal annually.

Units I and II of the Suralaya PLTU in West Java, which are expected to begin operating by 1984-85, will be supplied coal from Bukit Asam, but it is expected that Units III and IV (in operation by 1988-89) will also need Kalimantan coal. Furthermore, Units V and VI, with a capacity of 2 x 500 MW, in operation by 1992-93, will require about 3 million tons of coal annually.

Questioned by the press, Sazili explained that the government will establish a coal mining unit in Bukit Asam, South Sumatra, as a entity separate from PN Batubara.

The formation of the Bukit Asam Coal Mining Company was proposed by the World Bank so that the projects merged under this company will be healthy and can run smoothly and the aid of foreign funds.

The merged projects, financed by a foreign loan (which includes funds from the World Bank) include coal mining development, rail and sea transport development, and coal storage at a special port.

Asked about the Ombilin coal mining project in West Sumatra, Sazili explained that a preliminary survey of the area is currently being undertaken with technical aid from Japan (JICA) at a cost of more than \$1 million.

"Results of this survey are expected in April 1981," he said.

If the study forecasts a bright future for the Ombilin coal project, Indonesia can expect to have funds offered by other parties including Japan and the World Bank.

The Indonesian Government, in line with its national energy policy, is attempting to revive coal as an important energy source.

Indonesia has rather large coal reserves but development is held back by the lack of capital, the poor quality of the coal, and the remoteness of the deposits, far from industrial centers and consumers.

An evaluation mission sent to Indonesia by the World Bank, in presenting its opinions on the future of Indonesian coal, said, "Only large-scale and merged mining development can be profitable."

6804

CSO: 4213

SOLOK SUPPORTS INDONESIA'S STAND ON INCREASED JAPANESE MILITARY STRENGTH

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Japanese Armed Forces Are More Capable Than All ASEAN Armed Forces Combined"]

[Excerpts] It is inappropriate for Indonesia to propose or support the increase of the Japanese defense budget as have America, Singapore, the Philippines, and a number of other industrial countries.

Chalik Ali, a member of the PPP (Central Pancasila Front) faction in parliament, presented this view today [10 January] in connection with the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to Indonesia beginning this Saturday [11 January]. He supported his statement with the reasoning that in view of Indonesia's national interests in the Southeast Asia region and its foreign policy and HANKAMNAS [national defense and security] pursuits to date, it is not appropriate for Indonesia to follow the desires of industrial countries in supporting Japan.

If Japan complies with industrial countries' pressure, it will be able to descend on the Southeast Asian region with an armed sea, air, and land armada in a few years.

Japanese ground force strength is estimated at 180,000 men who are supported by at least 1,000 tanks armed with guided missiles of various types and hundreds of aircraft and helicopters. Its navy has 45,000 men supported by hundreds of warships, including a number of submarines, three destroyers equipped with helicopters, and guided missile-armed and pursuit destroyers which are supported, in turn, by hundreds of patrol aircraft. Its air force strength is 45,000 men, supported by hundreds of fighter aircraft of various types, helicopters, and various types of guided missiles.

Even though a fairly large percentage of the respective gross domestic products of ASEAN countries is allocated for defense, Chalik Ali said, their total defense budget is actually smaller than that of Japan.

"The total defense budget of all ASEAN countries combined is less than \$2 billion, which is far less than the \$5 billion defense budget of Japan," he said.

6804

CSO: 4213

PRK DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES KAMPUCHEAN-VIETNAMESE ALLIANCE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 80 pp 20-27

[Article by Pen Sovan, Vice Chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Minister of Defense, and Commander-in Chief of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces: "The Close Solidarity and Militant Alliance Between the People and Armies of the Fraternal Countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam Will always Be Fine, Strong, and Pure"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of founding of the Vietnam People's Army on 22 December 1944 (22 December 1980), the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea send their most heartfelt congratulations and most sincere and purest sentiments to the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, which organized, led, and educated the Vietnamese Army; to the Vietnamese people, the diligent and heroic mother of the Vietnamese Army; and to the Vietnamese people's armed forces, an heroic and peerless revolutionary army, an army that is totally loyal to the nation and devoted to the people, an army that is completely loyal to its friends and comrades.

At this time last year, when the military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea was visiting Vietnam on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, we had the opportunity to directly express the fine, sincere thoughts of the Kampuchean people and soldiers toward the noble international solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. This year we want to continue to affirm the special relationship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which is developing well and is becoming increasingly solid.

The militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which has been built up over several decades, has experienced many challenges, especially the unparalleled, fierce challenges during the past 5 or 6 years. But in the course of those challenges, in the resistance wars against the French and the U.S., and especially in the struggle against the genocidal Kampuchean gang and the Beijing expansionists, the fraternal solidarity between the people of our two countries has continued to be pure and strong, and became increasingly more profound.

In the years during which they ruled Kampuchea, the genocidal gang Pol-Pot- Jeng Sary- Khieu Samphan gang, along with the Beijing expansionists, sought all ways to divide Kampuchea and Vietnam, for they knew that Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity was a source of strength of the Kampuchean revolution. They endeavored to spread ethnic egoism and ethnic extremism in Kampuchean society. They also distorted

the truth, confused black with white, spoke evil of Vietnam, slandered Vietnam as having committed aggression, and forced the Kampucheans to regard Vietnam as the traditional enemy, as enemy No. 1. They also brazenly killed Kampucheans who loved Vietnam and were united with Vietnam, while waging a war of aggression along Vietnam's southwestern border. They wanted by doing so they could cut off all sentiments binding Kampuchea and Vietnam together. They could kill millions of Kampucheans, but could not eliminate the love and thoughts about Vietnam and the Vietnamese troops by the Kampucheans who survived. They could commit bloody crimes against Vietnam, but they could never eliminate the love and respect of the Vietnamese people and soldiers for the people of Kampuchea.

During those dark days, when Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity was being most viciously attacked, the Kampuchean people continued to maintain their love of Vietnam, and to nurture the hope that Vietnamese troops would once again come to save the Kampuchean nation from the specter of genocide, just as in the past Vietnamese troops had twice come to help the Kampuchean people from the slavery of the French and U.S. imperialists. With that confidence and aspiration, hundreds of revolutionary Kampuchean troops and thousands, tens of thousands, of Kampucheans, overcoming myriad difficulties and dangers, made their way to Vietnam to directly ask for Vietnamese assistance. When Vietnamese troops, at the request of the Kampuchean revolution, came to our country to directly cooperate with and assist the Kampuchean people in carrying out a general offensive and uprising, the people all over Kampuchea greeted the Vietnamese troops as bosom brothers and gave their profuse thanks for the valuable, prompt assistance of the people and army of Vietnam. The people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Vietnamese troops to complete the enterprise of national liberation.

The people of Kampuchea know that even while the Pol Pot-Leng Sary -Khieu Samphan gang, aided and abetted by the Beijing expansionists, was brazenly committing aggression along Vietnam's southwestern border, burning and destroying hundreds of Vietnamese villages, killing thousands of Vietnamese, destroying tens of thousands of hectares of Vietnamese farmland, etc., the Vietnamese people and army, under the wise leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, always clearly distinguished between friend and enemy, made a sharp distinction between the hostile Kampuchean reactionaries and their brothers the Kampuchean people, and the more they hated the Kampuchean reactionaries the more sympathetic they were toward the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people understand that although Vietnam is still experiencing many difficulties regarding economic and living conditions caused by the after-effects of decades of heavy war damage, the Vietnamese people are still prepared to make great sacrifices to help save the Kampuchean people from the specter of genocide. The Vietnamese people assisted our people every way they could so that the Kampuchean revolution could be capable of taking advantage of a strategic opportunity and advance to completely smashing the genocidal regime during the first days of spring in 1979. In the past, when the Kampuchean people were miserable, the Vietnamese commiserated with them. Today, after the Kampuchean people have been liberated, the Vietnamese people in the southern provinces are able to lead peaceful lives. The peoples of our two countries, and the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, have won victory, are happy, and have additional capabilities for maintaining their independence and freedom and advancing to socialism.

For nearly 2 years, in the enterprise of defending and building the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean revolution has won increasingly greater victories and the special solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam has become increasingly closer.

The land of Angkor is developing in many respects. The Kampuchean people have been reborn after death, and have been transformed from increasingly stable, and some aspects are developing. The prestige of the Kampuchean people is steadily growing on the international scene.

The militant solidarity and close friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam have undergone new, very important development. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have signed a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation to strengthen the militant solidarity and the enduring cooperation and friendship, and to assist each other in all respects, consolidate their independence, build rich, strong countries and well-off lives for the people of each country, and contribute to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. The Vietnamese Army has saved the Kampuchean people from genocide, and is helping the Kampuchean people strongly defend their independence and national sovereignty, rebuild their beloved Kampuchea, and build happy lives. The Vietnamese troops who are fulfilling their international duty in our country also go all-out to help the Kampuchean people avoid hunger, stabilize their living conditions, restore production, rebuild schools, hospitals, clinics, houses, etc. The Kampuchean people regard the Vietnamese troops as saviors and benefactors, and also as their own brothers. The cadres and men of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces regard the Vietnamese troops as pure models, as comrades in arms who are as dependable as brothers. All of our people clearly understand that the happy, animated lives in all hamlets, the well-off lives of all families, the happiness and love of young couples, the singing and games of young children, etc., are all due to the great contributions and limitless sacrifices of the glorious international troops of Vietnam.

Time will pass, but Kampuchean history and the Kampuchean people will always remember. In the past and at present, no one understood or understands the Kampuchean people more than the Vietnamese people, and other than the Vietnamese people, no one understands the support and assistance of Vietnam for Kampuchea more than the Kampuchean people. In a period of only 30 years Vietnam has three times saved Kampuchea from disaster. Vietnam has assisted the Kampuchean revolution from the beginning. Vietnam has assisted the Kampuchean people not only with regard to politics, morale, and materiel, but also by its own flesh and blood. That is precious assistance which is incomparable. Kampuchea is the land of pagodas and temples, and with gentleness, reverence, and purity the old people of Kampuchea of today, when speaking of the noble deeds of Vietnam, often say, "goodness breeds goodness in return" and "in heaven there are God and Buddha, and on earth there is Vietnam."

Why, in view of so many difficulties, challenges, and troubles, has Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity been pure and lasting, and steadily developing? We believe that the reason is that the militant solidarity of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people dates back to the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars. During those arduous resistance war years, from the days when the Kampuchea Issarak troops and

the volunteer Vietnamese troops fought side-by-side, the international soldier-people relationship between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese troops, was truly close. The volunteer Vietnamese troops who sacrificed their lives while fighting on Kampuchean soil, assisted the Kampuchean people in all respects, from fighting the enemy and producing to defending and building the hamlets, and respected the customs, habits, and religion of the Kampuchean people. When they left, the Kampuchean people missed them, and when they were in Kampuchea the people loved them. The Kampuchean people, from the mountains to the lowlands, loved the Vietnamese soldiers very much, and cared for and protected the Vietnamese troops as if they were their own children. The old Kampuchean women often called the Vietnamese troops their children, saw to it that they ate and slept, mended the clothing of the Vietnamese troops, cared for the wounded Vietnamese soldiers, and took care of Vietnamese graves as if they were Vietnamese mothers. Everywhere, Kampuchean children were attached to the Vietnamese troops. Many Kampuchean monks hid Vietnamese troops in the pagodas so that they could fight the French aggressors. The Kampuchean Islamic troops and the Vietnamese troops always fought side-by-side; they shared good times and bad, and loved one another as brothers. Those sharp memories are etched on the minds and sentiment of all Kampucheans, and will never fade. Furthermore, the peoples of our two countries have always lived in peace and helped one another, generation after generation and century after century. For more than 100 years we have shared a common situation and a common enemy, and have had to rely on each other to exist and develop. The Kampuchean people, like the Vietnamese people, understand that in the past the reactionary ruling and exploiting classes, for selfish reasons and ugly aspirations, encouraged ethnic enmity and competition, and created irrational ethnic complex which the reactionary powers are still trying to exploit to divide Kampuchea and Vietnam.

An important factor which determined the creation of a pure, solid solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam was that President Ho Chi Minh, a skilled reactionary leader and a distinguished international warrior who spread Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos and founded and led the Indochinese Communist Party, pointed out the correct path of advance for the revolutions of each country and built a firm foundation for the strategic, militant alliance of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos. He and the Marxist-Leninist party in Vietnam implemented a correct, unified international line, closely combined national duties with international duties, and went all-out to fulfill their international responsibilities toward the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions. Uncle Ho achieved merit in fostering in the Vietnamese people and troops faithful and pure international sentiments, a spirit of true patriotism, and a noble spirit of international proletarianism. He also admonished the Vietnamese cadres and troops who went to fulfill international duties in Kampuchea and Laos to truly respect the people of those countries, as they respected their own people, to have a sense of responsibility toward other nations' revolutions as strong as that toward their own nation's revolution, and to "regard helping other countries as helping ourselves." Vietnam, carrying out those noble instructions, fully and completely manifested the spirit of "dividing grains of salt and splitting rice bowl in half" toward Kampuchea.

It may be said that because Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity has such deep roots and has truly become a rare model, a pure example in international relations, no enemy, no cruel strength, or no wily scheme can destroy it.

The recent victory of historical and epochal significance of the Kampuchean revolution was due to many factors, but the principal, foremost factor was that the people of Kampuchea are ardently patriotic, have a resolute, steadfast will, and arose to struggle in accordance with a correct revolutionary line. At the same time, there was another basic, profound factor, the heartfelt assistance of the Vietnam Communist Party and the noble sacrifice of the Vietnamese people and army.

Today, the people and soldiers of Kampuchea are determined to, along with the Vietnamese people and troops, continually strengthen the militant solidarity and close friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. They are priceless common property which has been crystallized by the blood and bones of our two people over a period of more than half a century, and are sharp weapons which the people of Kampuchea and Vietnam can use to fight and defeat all enemies, maintain their independence and freedom, and build increasingly richer and stronger countries.

In that sacred duty, our Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces have a very great responsibility. They must not only be worthy of being a key force in maintaining and defending the militant solidarity and alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam but also set an example for Kampuchean youths as regards the spirit of proletarian internationalism and complete fidelity toward the people and army of Vietnam.

If that is to be achieved, our Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces must above all always firmly grasp and fully carry out the Kampuchean revolutionary line, which is based on Marxist-Leninist viewpoints, to consolidate national independence while advancing to socialism, and emphasizing independence and autonomy that are tied in with the attainment of international solidarity, which was set forth by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. That is the only correct revolutionary line for it correctly addresses the basic interests and profound aspirations of the Kampuchean people, and correctly reflects the actual characteristics of Kampuchean society today and Kampuchea's inevitable tendency of advance. It is also appropriate to the revolutionary objectives and developmental tendency of the epoch. Clearly, only if Kampuchea can maintain its national independence can the Kampuchean people be the masters of their country, their villages, and their lives, and not have to return to a life of slavery. Only if Kampuchea advances on the path of socialism can our people enjoy the fruits of their labor, only then can they live well-off, happy lives with peace, independence, and freedom, and only then can they escape oppression and exploitation and can their country become increasingly rich and strong. A high degree of loyalty toward that revolutionary line and the continual confirmation and strict implementation of it is the most basic component of the revolutionary nature of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and also allows the Kampuchean masses and men to contribute worthily to protecting and developing the militant solidarity and alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Our Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces must truly be part of the people, resolutely fight to serve the interests of the people, and be worthy of being the precious children of the Kampuchean people. That is also a very important matter which manifests the revolutionary nature of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and is also a firm basis on which to continually tighten the militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam. Closeness to the Kampuchean people and solidarity with Vietnam, as the part of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces,

are closely related. The more the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces go all-out to serve the interests of the Kampuchean people, the closer will be their solidarity with the people and army of Vietnam. For today the people of Kampuchea and the people of Vietnam are fighting common enemies: the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and the lackey reactionary powers. The people of these two countries share common interests and aspirations: strongly defending their national independence and building rich, strong countries by following the socialist path.

Our Kampuchean armed forces must also be increasingly more deeply imbued with the spirit of Marxist-Leninist proletarian internationalism, unite closely with the people and army of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as the revolutionary movement and progressive people of the world, and resolutely achieve militant solidarity and alliance with Vietnam and Laos. That is not only a very basic part of the revolutionary nature of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces but is also a peerless source of strength of the Kampuchean nation and of the Kampuchean revolution. In the modern era, when the reactionary powers of the world are allying with one another to oppose revolution, national independence and autonomy must be tied in with international solidarity. Without international cooperation and assistance, no nation's revolution can succeed, and no nation can maintain true independence. Clearly, today the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea must be part of the three revolutionary currents of the world, must have solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and must form an alliance with Vietnam and Laos, for only then can the Kampuchean revolution have great combined strength and be assured of victory.

The people and soldiers of Kampuchea affirm that the militant solidarity and alliance with Vietnam is an inevitable principle of Kampuchea's revolutionary line, and is a strategic concern of the Kampuchean revolution, for it is a life-or-death requirement of the Kampuchean people. In the present situation, when the Beijing expansionists in league with U.S. imperialists and the lackey reactionary powers, are still obstinately and insanely opposing the revolution, and threatening the independence and sovereignty of, Kampuchea and all three Indochinese countries, Kampuchea is more closely allied with Vietnam and Laos than ever.

The Kampuchean revolution has won great and increasingly solid victories. The Kampuchean situation is now irreversible. But the Kampuchean people must still overcome many difficulties caused by the serious aftereffects of the genocidal regime and by the fact that the enemy are still insanely attacking the Kampuchean revolution.

A condition of foremost importance for continuing to advance the Kampuchean revolution is for the cadres and troops of the Kampuchean revolution to manifest a spirit of independence, autonomy, and self-reliance, and go all-out to advance, while resolutely achieving international solidarity and forming a close alliance with Vietnam. Today, the people, cadres, and troops of the Kampuchean revolution absolutely must be the masters of the enterprise of defending and building their homeland. The Beijing expansionists, the imperialists, and the other reactionary powers are directly threatening the independence, autonomy, territory, and security of all Kampuchea, so it is necessary that the Vietnamese Army be present in Kampuchea, in accordance with the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The presence of the Vietnamese Army in our country

causes the truly revolutionary people and soldiers of Kampuchea to be extremely enthusiastic and confident, and the friends of Kampuchea in the world to give their all-out sympathy and support. Only the enemies of the revolution -- the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists, and the lackey reactionary powers -- are sulking, and envious, and are insanely, persistently opposing us. But they are wasting their time. That is the right of the Kampuchea and the right of our two peoples and armies to assist each other, and is the just cause, the strength, and the sacred sentiment of two peoples who understand each other and love each other, that no one can violate.

The people of Kampuchea understand clearly that the Vietnamese troops, as well as the Vietnamese technicians who are fulfilling their international duty in our country must directly share the difficulties of a people who have only recently come back to life, and must endure working conditions that are more difficult in their country. We are always fully confident that those comrades will worthily carry on the glorious tradition of international solidarity of their forefathers, who have assisted the Kampuchean people for more than half a century.

The close militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam, and among the three Indochinese countries, is certain to be enduring and pure generation after generation. History has confirmed that, and will always confirm it. The people of Kampuchea and the true revolutionary troops of Kampuchea are determined to protect that special relationship, just as they protect their own lives and loved ones.

9616
CNO: 4209

CHAMPASSAK ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION, OBJECTIVES REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by a reporter in Champassak: "The Successes of the Armed Forces of Champassak"]

[Excerpt] Even though the cadres and soldiers in the Champassak provincial armed forces have continually encountered strong opposition on all fronts from the imperialists and from internal and foreign reactionary forces, primary among which are the insane reactionary Beijing expansionists, they have taken responsibility and improved themselves in all respects. They have protected and defended their beloved country so that it survives. During the past 5 years, under the correct and capable guidance of the party Central Committee and the Supreme Command Headquarters of the Lao People's Liberation Army, the Champassak provincial armed forces, who have a heritage of valor and courage, have won great victories on all fronts. They are strong and this is shown as follows:

In accord with the expansion policy of the Party Military Committee, Supreme Command Headquarters, Lao People's Liberation Army, they were determined to build up the armed forces so they gradually become a modern army that is an army of an independent country. In building the army, all three military forces, that is, the main forces, the regional forces and the guerrilla militia, must cooperate with each other, with the regional forces and the guerrilla militia serving as the base. Building up the main forces is the most important problem. Improving the quality of these forces is essential and increasing the size of the forces is also important. At the same time, the forces must be prepared for combat. They must be ready to fight the enemy and defend the country. The soldiers must study military subjects, politics, cultural subjects and specialized subjects. During the past 5 years, under the guidance and control of the Party Military Committee, the various echelon military command committees, cadres, soldiers of the armed forces of Champassak Province have given attention to improving and building up the army and to studying military subjects, politics and cultural subjects in order to increase their capabilities all around. They learned real lessons and adapted for each period and each level so that the armed forces became a strong pillar in defending the country and so that they could carry out the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. At the same time, it can be said that they serve as the spearhead of the party and state and have earned the trust and love of the people.

In carrying out their tasks, during the past 5 years, the armed forces of Champassak Province have carried on a campaign to quickly wipe out the counterrevolutionaries, exiled reactionaries and hoodlums. This has created more and more order and stability in the country. At the same time, the people can work and build a new life. The Military Medical Corps and the medical cadres assigned to the various units have diligently treated the soldiers and the health of 99.09 percent of the cadres and soldiers has been maintained. At the same time, the soldiers have used people and enemy soldiers to build bases and fortifications and they have increased production and economized in order to support themselves. They have built a logistics department and this has gradually improved their living conditions. For the past 5 years, the figures are as follows: They have produced 2,437.646 tons of food. Included in this is 232.391 tons of rice. They raised 567 head of cattle and buffaloes. Of this number, 347 were cattle.

Besides the things mentioned above, the soldiers have participated in socialist collectivization. That is, they have diligently participated in clearing land to plant starchy crops and in building irrigation projects. They have engaged in sports, art and literary activities, and they have created a pleasant atmosphere within the army and at the production bases where they are stationed.

11943

CSO: 4206

PUBLIC SECURITY FIGURE COMPLAINS OF MARKET CONDITIONS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jan 81 p 2

['Conversations With the Editor' column: 'Cooperative No 2 Again']

[Text] To the editor of the newspaper VIENTIANE MAI:

We regularly read your column and feel that your answers are very good. At present, we have some problems and would like to ask you the following:

Concerning cadre store No 2 (the Morning Market), why are things so disorganized after the store opens? Some people wait 2 or 3 days and are still unable to purchase food. Some people compete to buy things losing watches and necklaces. The grumbling goes on and on. What a situation! What do you think about this? Do you think we should change the ration card sales methods?

As for the first measure, we feel that each ministry and department should make a one time withdrawal of funds in accord with the number of their employees and distribute these goods to these people at their ministry. Wouldn't this be better?

As for the second measure, we agree that ration cards should be issued but they should be issued in phases. The day they will be issued should be stipulated. During the past period, cards were issued ahead of time and things became hectic as people fought to purchase goods before the deadline. This created great confusion and disorder.

We are responsible for maintaining public order. We are greatly worried that something might happen at these stores in the future, if we do not take measures to change things.

This letter is already very long. But if you feel that it would be of general benefit, please answer and give us some explanations.

Thank you.

Mr Oula, Central Public Security Force

[Answer] Mr Oula, actually, concerning the problems that you have asked about, the newspaper VIENTIANE MAI has discussed these matters before. But so that you have a better understanding, we have used your letter to discuss this matter again. However, we will not answer your specific questions directly. We have said that store No 2 was established only recently and, therefore, it is sure to have some weaknesses resulting from the inexperience of the cadres. You should not listen too much to what some people complain about.

Mr Oula, since we cadres (and this includes you) are state cadres (revolutionary cadres), we must be firm and hold to the correct and just policies of the party and state. The party and state are always concerned about the lives of the people, cadres and workers. The construction of store No 2 is similar to other things that have been done. That is, the intentions have been good: To create a better life for the people and create a brighter future for the country.

All of us are new people and we are not familiar with the new tasks. Why is this so? "The party has said that none of us has ever carried out a socialist revolution." This statement is true. Thus, various problems that none of us anticipated have arisen. However, we have not given up. We have continued to work and study in order to become familiar with the real situation.

For example, concerning store No 2, which people have discussed widely, this is something new and none of us is familiar with this modern system. Thus, some weaknesses and difficulties have arisen, as you and others have seen. But, these weaknesses result from the internal situation and they must be corrected in the future. Thus, it is essential that everyone cooperate to improve and develop things. We feel that the buyers as well as sellers, are all cadres who work for the state. We are people who obey the regulations for government officials. Surely we cannot do anything that will create losses or harm the government.

In order to create an orderly purchasing system at this and other stores, everyone must take responsibility for firmly maintaining order and discipline. People should not become upset. Bad behavior should be avoided. If people give way to their emotions, they will not be satisfied with any of the things done. I do not know why people complain so much about store No 2. The times that I have gone there, the sales cadres have given me good service. Many cadres go to purchase things there. Some of these people are too impatient and do not give consideration to others. Thus, some of them complain. But in reality, their intentions are not good. No matter how well things are done, these people still complain. It would be best if these people looked at themselves.

Otherwise, regardless of what is done, these people will always find someone to criticize. Such people never look at themselves. It is like some people say: People see only the other's disease; they do not see their own disease.

This was not meant as a criticism of you, Mr Oula. Actually, we admire your concern. You should be firm and help watch things. If something bad happens, for example, if some bad person takes the opportunity to do something wrong when many cadres are purchasing goods, you should carry out your duty. We would admire you for this. Thank you.

11943

CSO: 4206

SUCCESSFUL TAX COLLECTIONS, RICE SALES NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Praise Those Who Have Properly Paid Their Agricultural Taxes and Sold Rice to the State"]

[Excerpts] [We have] deep admiration for the new agricultural tax and rice sales policy of the party and state. Recognizing their obligations to the state and to society, at present, the agricultural tax and rice sales movement is being carried on by the people satisfactorily and widely. Many areas, provinces, localities, cooperatives and families have fulfilled or exceeded the quotas. Not only does this show that, during the past year, the people have used scientific and technical measures widely in crop growing which has increased yields, but it also shows the patriotism, love for the new regime, willingness to make personal sacrifices and sense of responsibility to the state of the people, especially of the farmers, our diligent workers.

For these reasons, following the payment of the agricultural taxes and the sale of rice to the state by the people, the local authorities and cadres concerned with these matters should cooperate in praising the cooperatives, villages, families and people who have done a good job and hold them up as examples in order to encourage others to pay their agricultural taxes as required and sell their surplus rice to the state.

Take the case of two private peasant families, each having the same number of family members. The first family pays a tax and sells rice to the state, the total being 1.5 tons of rice. This family owns very large fields, which they inherited from the old system. As for the other family, it pays a lower agricultural tax and sells less rice to the state than the first family because it had long been an oppressed family that was very poor and that had little or no land. After liberation, they opened up new paddies. But even though the policy of the party and state is to exempt newly cultivated lands from taxation, the second family was enthusiastic and voluntarily paid the agricultural tax and sold all its surplus rice to the state. Because of this, if we look only at the figures, the first family will certainly be more outstanding. But if we really look into the matter, the second family have done much more because it was more courageous and enthusiastic. That is, it expended cultivation, then paid the agricultural tax and sold rice to the state. The first family fulfilled its obligations satisfactorily but it had better conditions. It owned rice fields and left its surplus rice for other uses.

11943

CSO: 4206

BRIEFS

MINING CORPORATION STATISTICS--Vientiane, KPL--At the end of last December, in Khammouan Province the Lao Mining Company, which includes the Phon Tieu, the lead ore plant, the Nong Seun and Neng mines and which is subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, held ceremonies to outline the production results of the past 5 years in general and particularly the results of the 3 years since the company was established. According to the report by Mr Phanom Phouttakeo, the head of the Lao Mining Company, at present the production of the three mines mentioned above is much greater than before the mines came under the control of the state. In 1978, production reached more than 140 tons. In 1979, more than 240 tons were produced. In 1980, from January to the end of November, more than 373 tons were produced. The quota for 1980 was 400 tons but total production in 1980 reached 415 tons. Thus, the quota was exceeded by 3.75 percent. Production in 1979 increased 71.36 percent as compared with that of 1978. And production in 1980 (for 11 months) increased 55.41 percent as compared with that of 1979. From 1978 to 1980, a total of \$2,576,330 in foreign currency was earned for the state from the sale of 820 tons of ore. At present, the management committees and workers at each mine are emulating to repair the plants and normalize production in order to continually increase production capabilities. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 15 Jan 81 pp A1, 2] 11943

GNOT OU, PHONG SALLY LITERACY--Vientiane, KPL--Since the promulgation of Order No 08/NY on 14 January 1977 concerning the eradication of illiteracy and cultural improvement among the cadres and people, the people in Gnot Ou District, Phong Saly Province, have studied diligently. On 10 December, official illiteracy eradication ceremonies were held throughout the district. The number of people who have become literate is 1,375. In this, 378 are women. The best performance was in one canton and 14 villages. There are some 4 cantons in Gnot Ou District with 37 villages. Gnot Ou District is the last of the five districts in Phong Saly Province to officially announce the eradication of illiteracy. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Jan 81 p A3] 11943

CSO: 4206

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

MARCH 20, 1981